

**Amendments to the Specification:**

*Please insert the following subheadings on page 1, immediately following the title and prior to the first full paragraph, as shown below:*

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION****1. Field of the Invention**

*Please insert the following subheading on page 1, prior to the second full paragraph, as shown below:*

**2. Description of the Related Art**

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 1, at line 10, as shown below:*

Organosilicon compounds, especially organosilanes and organosiloxanes, are well known and widely used, including for example as a softener.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 1, at line 21, as shown below:*

Cyclodextrin derivatives are prepared by chemical modification of the OH groups of cyclodextrin. Examples of modifying chemistries are hydroxypropylation using propylene oxide and methylation using methyl halides. The cyclodextrin derivatives thus obtained are significantly more soluble in water than native cyclodextrins and are capable of solubilizing inherently water-insoluble, hydrophobic substances in an aqueous medium by inclusion and formation of water-soluble complexes. DE-A 195 20 967 describes reactive cyclodextrin derivatives with at least one nitrogenous heterocycle which are useful for finishing textile materials or leather. Whereas unsubstituted or methyl- or hydroxypropyl-substituted cyclodextrins can only be fixed on textile substrates with the aid of binder systems, the monochlorotriazine derivative is (completely analogously to reactive dyes) capable of forming a genuine covalent bond with the OH groups of the cellulosic textile substrate. However, this

generally requires “dyeing conditions”; that is, cellulose is generally only efficiently reactive for entering this bond after activation ~~through alkali and~~ with alkali at elevated temperature. The hydrolysis of the chlorotriazine radical occurs as a competing reaction. It is known from the dyeing arts that reactive dyes therefore usually only go on in a 50% yield or so, the other half being lost through hydrolysis. A similar ratio is likely when reacting a cellulosic textile substrate with a monochlorotriazine-functional cyclodextrin.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 2, at line 14, as shown below:*

Organosilicon compounds having covalently attached cyclodextrin residues are known in the field of chromatographic separation analysis. The cyclodextrin-containing polymers immobilized on a carrier material[[,]] such as silica gel ~~say~~, serve especially as chiral stationary phases for enantiomer separation of organic compounds. In addition, specific siloxane-cyclodextrin copolymers find use as contact lens material or in ion-sensitive electrodes. See for example DE-A-43 24 636, US-A 5,268,442, US-A 5,403,898 and EP-A 586 322. All cases involve time-consuming multistep syntheses based on hydrosilylation reactions, which give desired materials in a low yield only.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 2, at line 28, as shown below:*

Block copolymers having cyclodextrin in the polymer chain are known. The copolymers can be formed in two ways. M.B. Ali et al., Mater. Sci. Eng. C 1998, C6, 53 react one or more hydroxyl groups of the cyclodextrin molecule directly with hydromethylsiloxy-containing polyorganosiloxanes by elimination of hydrogen ~~detachment~~. The materials obtained find application as membrane gels in ion-sensitive electrodes. Maciejewski et al. PL-B-178362, by contrast, prefer the polycondensation of OH-containing cyclodextrin derivatives with chlorosilanes which proceeds with HCl elimination ~~detachment~~. Both approaches lead to the formation of cyclodextrin-silicone block copolymers in which the cyclodextrin molecule is an integral constituent of the polymer network and acts as a ~~respectively~~ bonding link or branching site between siloxane blocks. The SiOC ~~link~~ linkage means that the copolymers are not stable to hydrolysis under nonneutral conditions. Further disadvantages of the processes

mentioned are first, the release of hydrogen, which entails appreciable problems on an industrial scale, and also in the case of PL-B-178362, a the nonuniform copolymeric composition, which is solely controlled by statistical effects.

*Please insert the following heading on page 3, at line 24, and add the following paragraph as shown below:*

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides organosilicon compounds containing moieties to which derivatized or underivatized cyclodextrins are bonded through an intermediary divalent, optionally substituted hydrocarbyl radical. The cyclodextrin-containing organosilicon compounds are readily synthesized by reacting a cyclodextrin bearing a reactive group with an organosilicon compound bearing an interreactive functional group.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 7, at line 15, as shown below:*

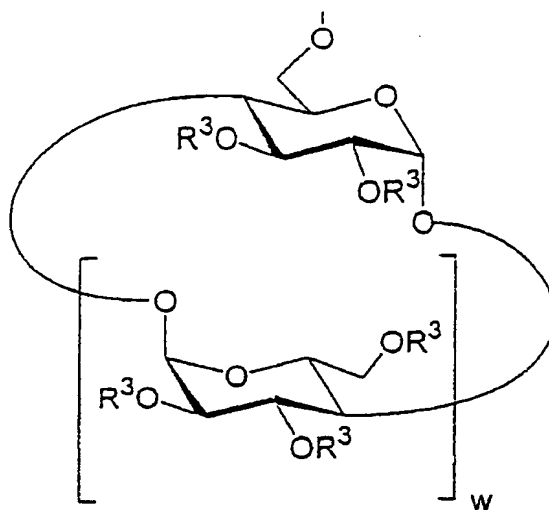
When the organosilicon compounds of the present invention are organopolysiloxanes, not less than 50% and more preferably not less than 90% of all R radicals ~~have the meaning~~ are methyl radicals.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 7, at line 27, as shown below:*

~~X is preferably hydroxyl, methoxy and ethoxy.~~

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 7, at line 30, as shown below:*

The CD radicals may be any desired and any previously known cyclodextrins ~~and or~~ cyclodextrin derivative[[s]] in which one or more ~~oxygen-attached~~ oxygen-bonded hydrogen atoms are replaced by a chemical bond. The CD radicals preferably have the general formula



where  $R^3$  in each occurrence may be the same or different and represents a hydrogen atom, a monovalent radical where R is as defined or a divalent radical where  $R^2$  is as defined and w is 5, 6 or 7.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 11, at line 11, as shown below:*

The average molecular weight  $M_w$  of the organosilicon compounds according to the present invention is preferably at least 1000 g/mol and more preferably in the range from 2000 to ~~50-000~~ 50,000 g/mol.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 11, at line 20, as shown below:*

The viscosity of the organopolysiloxanes prepared according to the present invention is preferably in the range from 200 to ~~100-000~~ 100,000 mm<sup>2</sup>/s and more preferably in the range from 500 to ~~20-000~~ 20,000 mm<sup>2</sup>/s at room temperature, i.e., at 20°C.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 22, at line 17, as shown below:*

The preferred and particularly preferred species of the organosilicon compounds which are used according to the present invention and consist of units of the formula (I<sup>1</sup>) are ~~self-evidently~~ analogous structures corresponding to those as already described above in connection with the organosilicon compounds of the present invention.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 22, at line 32, as shown below:*

The halotriazine-functional cyclodextrins or cyclodextrin (derivative) derivatives used according to the present invention can be any ~~desired~~ desired, including previously known ~~cyclodextrin (derivative)~~ cyclodextrins or derivatives thereof which ~~has~~ have one or more[[,]] identical or different reactive halotriazine groups.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 23, at line 12, as shown below:*

The preferred halotriazine-functional cyclodextrins or cyclodextrin derivatives ~~used according to the present invention are preferred~~, are those which ~~that~~ bear fluorine or chlorine substituents and not more than one OH or ONa group in positions 4 and 6 of the halotriazine ring. Particular preference is given to (4-chloro-6-ONa-triazinyl)cyclodextrin and cyclodextrin derivatives (derivative). The halotriazine-functional cyclodextrins or cyclodextrin derivatives used according to the present invention are commercially available products or preparable by processes commonly employed in chemistry.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 23, at line 20, as shown below:*

~~The halotriazine-functional cyclodextrins or cyclodextrin derivatives used according to the present invention are commercially available products or preparable by processes commonly employed in chemistry.~~

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 23, at line 25, as shown below:*

Process 1 of the present invention utilizes a halotriazine-functional cyclodextrin (derivative), preferably in amounts of ~~preferably~~ 0.1 to 90 percent by weight, more preferably 0.1 to 50 percent by weight, and especially 1 to 30 percent by weight, all based on the total weight of the amino-, mercapto-, hydroxyl-, carboxyl-, anhydride-, glycosido-, phenol-, polyglycol-, phosphonato- or silalactone-containing organosilicon compound, ~~used according to the present invention,~~ and the molar amount of cyclodextrin must not be more than 95 mol% of the above-described functional groups in the organosilicon compound ~~used according to the present invention.~~

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 24, at line 18, as shown below:*

The optional catalyst may be any known compound which increases the nucleophilicity of group A<sup>1</sup> of the organosilicon compounds ~~used according to the present invention~~ by deprotonation. Examples of such catalysts are benzyltrimethylammonium hydroxide, tetramethylammonium hydroxide, alkali metal hydroxide and alkaline earth metal hydroxide, alkali metal alkoxides and alkali metal amides, with alkali metal hydroxides being preferred.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 24, at line 28, as shown below:*

When catalysts are used in process 1 of the present invention they are preferably used in amounts of ~~preferably~~ 0.001 to 1 mol, based on one mole of reactive group A<sup>1</sup> of the organosilicon compound which ~~is used according to the present invention and~~ consists of units of the formula (I<sup>1</sup>).

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 24, at line 35, as shown below:*

The present invention further provides a process (**process 2**) for preparing the organosilicon compounds according to the present invention, process 2 being characterized in that an epoxy-functional cyclodextrin or cyclodextrin derivative (~~derivative~~) is reacted with an organosilicon compound containing amino, mercapto, carboxyl, anhydride, hydroxyl, glycosido, phenol, polyglycol, phosphonato or silalactone groups.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 26, at line 6, as shown below:*

The preferred and particularly preferred species of the organosilicon compounds which are used according to the present invention and consist of units of the formula (I<sup>2</sup>) are ~~self-evidently~~ analogous to the structures ~~[[as]]~~ already described above in connection with the organosilicon compounds of the present invention.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 26, at line 13, as shown below:*

The amino-, mercapto-, carboxyl-, anhydride-, hydroxyl-, glycosido-, phenol-, polyglycol-, phosphonato- or silalactone-containing organosilicon compounds ~~used according to the present invention~~ are commercially available products or are preparable by commonly employed silicon-chemistry processes.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 26, at line 20, as shown below:*

The epoxy-functional cyclodextrin or derivative thereof ~~(derivative) used according to the present invention~~ can be any desired, including previously known cyclodextrins and cyclodextrin derivatives ~~cyclodextrin (derivative)~~ which ~~has~~ have one or more~~[[,]]~~ identical or different epoxy-functional groups. Examples of the epoxy-functional cyclodextrins or cyclodextrin derivatives are glycidoxypropylcyclodextrin, 4,5-epoxypentylcyclodextrin, 6,7-epoxyheptylcyclodextrin and 8,10-epoxyundecylcyclodextrin, with glycidoxypropylcyclodextrin being preferred. The epoxy-functional cyclodextrins or cyclodextrin derivatives are commercially available products or are preparable by processes commonly employed in chemistry.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 26, at line 26, as shown below:*

~~Examples of the epoxy-functional cyclodextrins or cyclodextrin derivatives used according to the present invention are glycidoxypropylcyclodextrin, 4,5-epoxypentylcyclodextrin, 6,7-~~

~~epoxyheptylcyclodextrin and 8,10-epoxyundecylcyclodextrin, with glycidoxypropylcyclodextrin being preferred.~~

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 26, at line 33, as shown below:*

~~The epoxy-functional cyclodextrins or cyclodextrin derivatives used according to the present invention are commercially available products or preparable by processes commonly employed in chemistry.~~

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 26, at line 38, as shown below:*

Process 2 of the present invention preferably utilizes an epoxy-functional cyclodextrin or its derivative ~~(derivative)~~ in amounts of ~~preferably~~ 0.1 to 90 percent by weight, more preferably ~~0.1~~ 1 to 50 percent by weight and especially 1 to 30 percent by weight, all based on the total weight of the amino-, mercapto-, carboxyl-, anhydride-, hydroxyl-, glycosido-, phenol-, polyglycol-, phosphonato- or silalactone-containing organosilicon compound, ~~used according to the present invention,~~ and the molar amount of cyclodextrin must not be more than 95 mol% of the above-described functional groups in the organosilicon compound ~~used according to the present invention.~~

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 27, at line 14, as shown below:*

Process 2 of the present invention can be carried out with or without catalysis, although ~~with~~ catalysis is preferred.

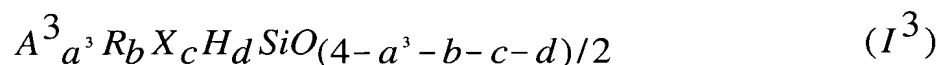
*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 27, at line 29, as shown below:*

When catalysts are used in the process of the present invention they are preferably used in amounts of ~~preferably~~ 0.0001 to 1 mol and especially 0.001 to 0.5 mol, each based on one mole of epoxide group of the epoxy-functional cyclodextrin or its derivative ~~(derivative)~~ ~~used according to the present invention.~~



*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 28, at line 5, as shown below:*

The organosilicon compounds used according to the present invention can be any epoxy-containing organosilicon ~~compounds~~. compound, and preferably consist of units of the formula

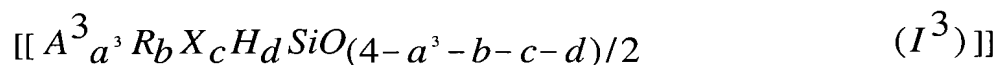


where

R, X, b, c and d are each as defined above, A<sup>3</sup> is an epoxy-functional radical and a<sup>3</sup> has one of the meanings assigned to a, with the proviso that the sum a<sup>3</sup>+b+c+d is ≤ 4 and the organosilicon compound has at least one A<sup>3</sup> radical per molecule.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 28, at line 9, as shown below:*

~~The organosilicon compounds used in process 3 of the present invention preferably consist of units of the formula~~



~~where~~

~~R, X, b, c and d are each as defined above, A<sup>3</sup> is an epoxy functional radical and a<sup>3</sup> has one of the meanings assigned to a, with the proviso that the sum a<sup>3</sup>+b+c+d is ≤ 4 and the organosilicon compound has at least one A<sup>3</sup> radical per molecule.~~

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 28, at line 26, as shown below:*

The preferred and particularly preferred species of the organosilicon compounds which are used ~~according to the present invention~~ and which consist of units of the formula (I<sup>3</sup>) are ~~self-evidently analogous~~ structures analogous to those as already described above in connection with the organosilicon compounds of the present invention, and are commercially available products or are preparable according to commonly employed silicon-chemistry processes.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 28, at line 33, as shown below:*

~~The epoxy-functional organosilicon compounds used according to the present invention are commercially available products or preparable according to commonly employed silicon chemistry processes.~~

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 28, at line 37, as shown below:*

The amino-functional cyclodextrin or its derivative ~~(derivative)~~ used according to the present invention can be any desired including previously known cyclodextrins and cyclodextrin derivatives ~~(derivative)~~ having one or more[[,]] identical or different hydrocarbyl radicals substituted by amino groups and their derivatives, examples being  $\beta$ -aminoethyl,  $\beta$ -(N-methyl)aminoethyl,  $\beta$ -(N-ethyl)aminoethyl,  $\gamma$ -aminopropyl,  $\gamma$ -amino-2-hydroxypropyl,  $\gamma$ -(N-methyl)amino-2-hydroxypropyl,  $\gamma$ -(N-ethyl)amino-2-hydroxypropyl,  $\gamma$ -(N-tert-butyl)amino-2-hydroxypropyl,  $\gamma$ -(N-cyclohexyl)amino-2-hydroxypropyl, 3-( $\gamma$ -amino-2-hydroxypropyloxy)propyl and 3-{ $\gamma$ -(N-ethyl)amino-2-hydroxypropyloxy}propyl.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 29, at line 21, as shown below:*

The amino-functional cyclodextrins or cyclodextrin derivatives used according to the present invention are commercially available products or are preparable by processes commonly employed in chemistry.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 28, at line 26, as shown below:*

Process 3 of the present invention preferably utilizes the amino-functional cyclodextrin or derivative thereof ~~(derivative)~~ in amounts of preferably 0.1 to 90, more preferably 1 to 50 and especially 1 to 30 percent by weight, all based on the total weight of the epoxy-containing organosilicon compound, ~~used according to the present invention,~~ and the molar amount of cyclodextrin must not be more than 95 mol% of the epoxy-functional groups in the organosilicon compound ~~used according to the present invention.~~

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 29, at line 37, as shown below:*

Process 3 of the present invention can be carried out with or without catalysis, although ~~with~~ catalysis is preferred.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 30, at line 14, as shown below:*

When catalysts are used in process 3 of the present invention, they are preferably used in amounts of ~~preferably~~ 0.0001 to 1 mol, and especially 0.001 to 0.5 mol, each based on one mole of epoxide group of the organopolysiloxane ~~used according to the present invention.~~

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 30, at line 20, as shown below:*

The present invention further provides a process (**process 4**) for preparing the organosilicon compounds according to the present invention, process 4 being characterized in that a vinylsulfonyl-functional cyclodextrin or a derivative thereof (~~derivative~~) or a cyclodextrin or its derivative (~~derivative~~) having derivatized vinylsulfonyl functionality ~~derivative functions~~, such as 2-sulfooxyethylsulfonyl and 2-chloroethylsulfonyl groups, is reacted with an organosilicon compound containing amino, mercapto, hydroxyl, carboxyl, anhydride, glycosido, phenol, polyglycol, phosphonato or silalactone groups.

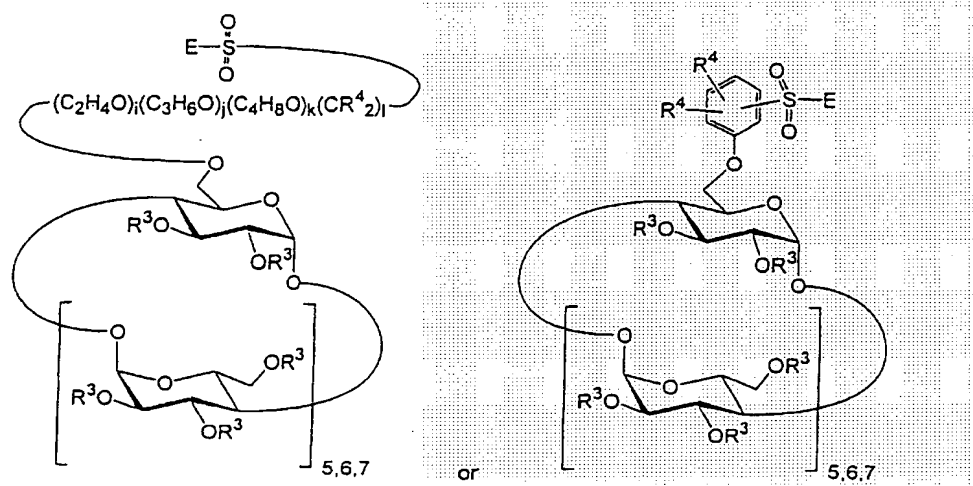
*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 31, at line 32, as shown below:*

The preferred and particularly preferred species of the organosilicon compounds which ~~are used according to the present invention and~~ consist of units of the formula (I<sup>4</sup>) are ~~self-evidently analogous~~ structures analogous to those ~~[[as]]~~ already described above in connection with the organosilicon compounds of the present invention.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 32, at line 8, as shown below:*

The ~~herein employed~~ vinylsulfonyl-functional or derivatized vinylsulfonyl-functional cyclodextrin ~~(derivative)~~ or cyclodextrin derivative employed herein ~~(derivative)~~ which has vinylsulfonyl derivative functions, such as 2-sulfooxyethylsulfonyl and 2-chloroethylsulfonyl groups may be any desired, including previously known cyclodextrin ~~(derivative)~~ cyclodextrins or derivatives thereof having one or more ~~[[,]]~~ identical or different reactive vinylsulfonyl groups or vinylsulfonyl group derivatives, ~~such as 2-sulfooxyethylsulfonyl and 2-chloroethylsulfonyl groups.~~

Examples of the vinylsulfonyl-functional or 2-sulfooxyethylsulfonyl- or 2-chloroethylsulfonyl-functional cyclodextrins or cyclodextrin derivatives ~~used according to the present invention~~ are those of the general formula



where

$R^3$  in each occurrence may be the same or different and has one of the meanings assigned above,

$R^4$  in each occurrence may be the same or different and has a hydrogen atom or one of the meanings assigned above to R,

E is  $-CH=CH_2$ ,  $-C_2H_4-OSO_3H$  or  $-C_2H_4-Cl$ ,

i, j and k may be the same or different and represent 0 or an integer from 1 to 100, preferably 0 or an integer from 1 to 20, and  
l is 0 or an integer from 1 to 35, preferably 0 or an integer from 1 to 12.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 33, at line 24, as shown below:*

The vinylsulfonyl-functional or 2-sulfooxyethylsulfonyl- or 2-chloroethylsulfonyl-functional cyclodextrins or cyclodextrin derivatives and amino-functional cyclodextrins or cyclodextrin derivatives ~~used according to the present invention~~ are commercially available products or are preparable by processes commonly employed in chemistry.

Process 4 of the present invention preferably utilizes the vinylsulfonyl-functional or 2-sulfooxyethylsulfonyl- or 2-chloroethylsulfonyl-functional cyclodextrin or cyclodextrin derivative ~~(derivative) used according to the present invention~~ in amounts of preferably 0.1 to 90 percent by weight, more preferably 1 to 50 percent by weight and especially 1 to 30 percent by weight, all based on the total weight of the amino-, mercapto-, hydroxyl-, carboxyl-, anhydride-, glycosido-, phenol-, polyglycol-, phosphonato- or silalactone-containing organosilicon compound ~~used according to the present invention~~, although the molar amount of cyclodextrin must not amount to more than 95 mol% of the epoxy-functional groups in the organosilicon compound ~~used according to the present invention~~.

Process 4 of the present invention can be carried out with or without catalysis, ~~[[a]] possible catalyst~~ catalysts including all known compounds capable of catalyzing ~~Michael type~~ Michael-type addition reactions.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 34, at line 36, as shown below:*

When process 4 of the present invention employs catalysts, they are preferably used in amounts of preferably 0.001 to 1 mol per mole of reactive A<sup>4</sup> group of the organosilicon compound ~~used according to the present invention~~.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 36, at line 13, as shown below:*

The preferred and particularly preferred species of the organosilicon compounds which are used according to the present invention and consist of units of the formula (I<sup>5</sup>) are ~~self-evidently analogous~~ structures analogous to those as already described above in connection with the organosilicon compounds of the present invention.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 36, at line 20, as shown below:*

The amino-, mercapto-, hydroxyl-, carboxyl-, anhydride-, glycosido-, phenol-, polyglycol-, phosphonato- or silalactone-containing organosilicon compounds ~~used according to the present invention~~ are commercially available products or are preparable by commonly employed silicon-chemistry processes.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 36, at line 27, as shown below:*

The acryloyl- or methacryloyl-functional cyclodextrin or derivative thereof ~~(derivative)~~ ~~used according to the present invention~~ can be any desired, including previously known ~~cyclodextrin (derivative)~~ cyclodextrins or derivatives thereof which ~~has~~ have one or more[[,]] identical or different reactive acryloyl or methacryloyl groups.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 37, at line 16, as shown below:*

Process 5 of the present invention preferably utilizes the acryloyl- or methacryloyl-functional cyclodextrin or cyclodextrin derivative ~~(derivative)~~ in amounts of ~~preferably~~ 0.1 to 90 percent by weight, more preferably 1 to 50 percent by weight and especially 1 to 30 percent by weight, each based on the total weight of the amino-, mercapto-, hydroxyl-, carboxyl-, anhydride-, glycosido-, phenol-, polyglycol-, phosphonato- or silalactone-containing organosilicon compound ~~used according to the present invention~~, although the molar amount of cyclodextrin must not be more than 95 mol % of the epoxy-functional groups in the organosilicon compound ~~used according to the present invention~~.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 38, at line 10, as shown below:*

The acryloyl- or methacryloyl-functional cyclodextrins or cyclodextrin derivatives ~~used according to the present invention~~ are commercial products or are preparable by processes commonly employed in chemistry.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 38, at line 29, as shown below:*

Process 5 of the present invention is preferably carried out with catalysis, the catalyst preferably being used in amounts of ~~preferably~~ 0.001 to 1 mol per mole of double bond in the acryloyl- or methacryloyl-functional cyclodextrin (derivative) ~~used according to the present invention~~.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 39, at line 25, as shown below:*

The preferred and particularly preferred species of the organosilicon compounds which ~~are used according to the present invention and~~ consist of units of the formula (I<sup>6</sup>) ~~are self-evidently analogous~~ structures analogous to those [[as]] already described above in connection with the organosilicon compounds of the present invention. The acryloyl- or methacryloyl-functional organosilicon compounds are commercial products or are preparable by processes commonly employed in silicon chemistry.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 39, at line 32, as shown below:*

~~The acryloyl- or methacryloyl-functional organosilicon compounds used according to the present invention are commercial products or preparable by processes commonly employed in silicon chemistry.~~

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 39, at line 37, as shown below:*

The amino-functional cyclodextrin or derivative thereof (~~derivative~~) ~~used according to the present invention~~ can be any desired, including previously known cyclodextrins and cyclodextrin derivatives (~~derivative~~) having one or more[[,]] identical or different hydrocarbyl radicals substituted by amino groups and derivatives thereof, examples being  $\beta$ -aminoethyl,  $\beta$ -(N-methyl)aminoethyl,  $\beta$ -(N-ethyl)aminoethyl,  $\gamma$ -aminopropyl,  $\gamma$ -amino-2-hydroxypropyl,  $\gamma$ -(N-methyl)amino-2-hydroxypropyl,  $\gamma$ -(N-ethyl)amino-2-hydroxypropyl,  $\gamma$ -(N-tert-butyl)amino-2-hydroxypropyl,  $\gamma$ -(N-cyclohexyl)amino-2-hydroxypropyl, 3-( $\gamma$ -amino-2-hydroxypropyl)propyl and 3-{ $\gamma$ -(N-ethyl)amino-2-hydroxypropyl}propyl.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 40, at line 18, as shown below:*

Process 6 of the present invention preferably utilizes the amino-functional cyclodextrin (~~derivative~~) in amounts of ~~preferably~~ 0.1 to 90 percent by weight, more preferably 1 to 50 percent by weight, and especially 1 to 30 percent by weight, all based on the total weight of the acryloyl- or methacryloyl-functional organosilicon compound ~~used according to the present invention~~, although the molar amount of cyclodextrin must not be more than 95 mol% of the epoxy-functional groups in the organosilicon compound ~~used according to the present invention~~. The amine-functional cyclodextrins or cyclodextrin derivatives are commercially available products or are preparable by processes commonly employed in chemistry.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 40, at line 30, as shown below:*

~~The amine-functional cyclodextrins or cyclodextrin derivatives used according to the present invention are commercially available products or preparable by processes commonly employed in chemistry.~~

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 41, at line 11, as shown below:*

Process 6 of the present invention is preferably carried out with catalysis, the catalyst preferably being used in amounts of ~~preferably~~ 0.001 to 1 mol per mole of acryloyl or methacryloyl group of the organosilicon compound used according to the present invention.



*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 41, at line 25, as shown below:*

A further advantage of the processes of the present invention is that the properties of the ~~present invention's~~ organosilicon compounds, such as ~~substantivity~~, stability, hydrophilicity, hydrophobicity, self-emulsifiability, etc., can each be set to ~~specific~~ targeted values in a simple and in a very controlled manner, through modification of the cyclodextrin content and also of the polymeric structures and chain lengths, or the ~~to be more precise of the~~ silane structure[[s]].

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 42, at line 18, as shown below:*

In variant A, the present invention's reaction of cyclodextrin or a cyclodextrin derivative with an organosilicon compound utilizes nonmiscible solvents for either or both of the reactants, so that 2 phases are formed, by means of suitable mixing methods, ~~according to a process~~ with or without catalyst.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 42, at line 25, as shown below:*

Useful solvents for the cyclodextrin (derivative) ~~used according to the present invention~~ are those which are inert toward the reactive groups of the cyclodextrin (derivative), such as organic aprotic solvents, water, aqueous solutions of electrolyte, aqueous alkalis, aqueous acids or organically aqueous mixtures of the abovementioned aprotic organic solvents with aqueous systems. Preferred organic aprotic solvents are dimethylformamide and dimethyl sulfoxide. Preferred aqueous systems are aqueous acids and aqueous alkalis.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 42, at line 36, as shown below:*

The solvent in which the cyclodextrin (derivative) ~~used according to the present invention~~ is dissolved is preferably an aqueous system, and more preferably an aqueous solution of 1 to 50% by weight.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 43, at line 3, as shown below:*

Useful solvents for the organosilicon compound ~~used according to the present invention~~ are those which are inert toward the reactive groups of the reactants, such as organic aprotic solvents, examples being toluene, hexane, cyclohexane, or dimeric, oligomeric or polymeric siloxanes, examples being hexamethyldisiloxane or octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane, which are nonmiscible with the solvent or solvent mixture of the cyclodextrin (derivative) ~~used according to the present invention~~. As used herein, nonmiscibility of solvents refers to a miscibility of up to a maximum of 1 % by weight at 25°C and the pressure of the ambient atmosphere.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 43, at line 14, as shown below:*

~~As used herein, nonmiscibility of solvents refers to a miscibility of up to a maximum of 1% by weight at 25°C and a pressure of the ambient atmosphere.~~

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 43, at line 18, as shown below:*

The present invention's reaction as per variant A is preferably carried out at a temperature of ~~preferably~~ 0 to 200°C, more preferably 50 to 150°C, and especially 70 to 130°C, and preferably at [[a]] the pressure of the ambient atmosphere, i.e., at 900 to 1100 hPa. The reaction times are preferably between 5 minutes and 2 hours and more preferably between 5 and 45 minutes.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 43, at line 26, as shown below:*

The present invention's reaction according to variant A can utilize all known, ~~including continuous, mixing~~ methods capable of ~~ideally~~ substantially homogenizing the two nonmiscible phases and thus creating a large internal area where reaction can take place, including continuous mixing processes. Useful methods for dispersing the phases include stirrers of all kinds, preferably ultrasonic probes or baths or high-speed stirrers, particular preference being given to high-speed stirrers, for example Ultra-Turrax (Janke & Kunnell, IKA Labortechnik

Ultra-Turrax T 50, 1100 W, ~~10-000~~ 10,000 rpm) or acentric dissolver systems (Molteni, Labmax, 6000 rpm).

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 44, at line 12, as shown below:*

The present invention's conversion of the starting compounds to the present invention's organosilicon compounds can also be carried out in dispersion, such as micro- or macroemulsion, for example, the organosilicon compound ~~used according to the present invention~~ being the disperse phase in the aqueous liquor and being stabilized in a ~~familiar~~ conventional manner, ~~[[as]] for example~~ by suitable emulsifiers ~~for example~~.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 44, at line 21, as shown below:*

The cyclodextrin (derivative) ~~used according to the present invention~~ is dissolved in a suitable solvent, preferably in water or dilute aqueous solution[[s]] of electrolyte, and added to the dispersion, or vice versa. The reaction according to variant B is selectively carried out with or without catalyst, again depending on the process.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 44, at line 29, as shown below:*

The present invention's reaction as per variant B is carried out at a temperature of preferably 0 to 100°C, more preferably 10 to 50°C and especially 20 to 35°C and preferably at a pressure of the ambient atmosphere, i.e., at 900 to 1100 hPa. The reaction times are preferably between one and 200 hours, during which the dispersion is advantageously agitated ~~can be mixed through in each case~~.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 44, at line 37, as shown below:*

The dispersion which comprises the organosilicon compound ~~used according to the present invention~~ can be produced in any desired ~~and~~ or previously known manner. All emulsifiers previously used for producing dispersions can be used ~~for example~~, such emulsifiers being

nonionic, anionic, cationic or amphoteric, for example. The dispersions used according to the present invention preferably have an organosilicon fraction of ~~preferably~~ 1 to 50 percent by weight.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 45, at line 33, as shown below:*

The present invention's conversions of starting compounds into the present invention's organosilicon compounds can also be conducted homogeneously. In a homogeneous regime, the cyclodextrin (derivative) used according to the present invention is dissolved in a conjoint aprotic organic solvent which is inert toward the reactants, or aqueous ~~hard~~ organic solvent mixtures, preferably in dimethylformamide, dimethyl sulfoxide or hexamethylphosphoramide or more preferably in dimethyl sulfoxide. The conversion according to variant C is likewise selectively carried out with or without catalyst depending on the process.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 46, at line 8, as shown below:*

The present invention's reaction as per variant C is preferably carried out at a temperature of ~~preferably~~ 0 to 100°C, more preferably 60 to 80°C, and preferably at ~~[[a]]~~ the pressure of the ambient atmosphere, i.e., at 900 to 1100 hPa. The reaction times are preferably between 15 minutes and 5 hours.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 46, at line 15, as shown below:*

The organosilicon compounds of the present invention may then be isolated, for example by simply distilling off the solvent or solvent mixture.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 46, at line 31, as shown below:*

The organosilicon compounds of the present invention are preferably carried out according to variant A or B, each, if appropriate, combined with an equilibration step.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 46, at line 36, as shown below:*

If desired, the cyclodextrinyl-containing organosilicon compounds obtained by the processes of the present invention can be equilibrated with organopolysiloxanes preferably selected from the group consisting of linear triorganosiloxy-terminated organopolysiloxanes, linear hydroxyl-terminated organopolysiloxanes, cyclic organopolysiloxanes and interpolymers consisting of diorganosiloxane and monoorganosiloxane units, whereby ~~for example the setting of the~~ establishing a desired molecular weight, a ~~and also the~~ controlled distribution of the cyclodextrin groups in the molecule, and, if appropriate the introduction of further functionalities, is made possible.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 48, at line 8, as shown below:*

The optional equilibration preferably utilizes basic catalysts which speed equilibration. Examples of such catalysts are benzyltrimethylammonium hydroxide, tetramethylammonium hydroxide, alkali metal hydroxide and alkaline earth metal hydroxide in methanol solution, for example a methanol solution having an NaOH or KOH content between 5% and 20% by weight), and also silanolates. Preference here is given to alkali metal hydroxides, which are preferably used in amounts of 50 to 10,000 ppm (parts per million), especially 500 to 2000 ppm, all based on the total weight of the organosilicon compounds used. The catalyst can be rendered ineffective before the mixture obtained in the course of the equilibration is worked up.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 48, at line 11, as shown below:*

~~Examples of such catalysts are benzyltrimethylammonium hydroxide, tetramethylammonium hydroxide, alkali metal hydroxide and alkaline earth metal hydroxide in methanol solution, for example a methanol solution having an NaOH or KOH content between 5% and 20% by weight), and also silanolates. Preference here is given to alkali metal hydroxides, which is used in amounts of preferably 50 to 10 000 weight ppm (parts per million), especially 500 to 2000 weight ppm, all based on the total weight of the organosilicon compounds used. The catalyst~~

~~can be rendered ineffective before the mixture obtained in the course of the present invention's equilibration is worked up.~~

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 48, at line 25, as shown below:*

The optional equilibration is preferably carried out at a temperature of preferably 50 to 150°C, more preferably 70 to 120°C, and preferably at ~~[[a]]~~ the pressure of the ambient atmosphere, i.e., at 900 to 1100 hPa, however the equilibration can also be carried out at higher or lower pressure.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 48, at line 30, as shown below:*

~~But the equilibration can also be carried out at higher or lower pressures.~~

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 48, at line 33, as shown below:*

The equilibration may, if desired, be carried out in water-immiscible solvent~~[[,]]~~ such as toluene, but this is not preferable. However, if such organic solvents are used, amounts from 5% to 20% by weight, based on the total weight of the organosilicon compounds used, are preferred.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 49, at line 1, as shown below:*

The organosilicon compounds of the present invention or prepared according to the present invention have the further advantage that they are ~~stable in that they are~~ stable in storage at room temperature and under ambient pressure for at least 1 year.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 49, at line 8, as shown below:*

It is a further advantage of the present invention that the organosilicon compounds of the present invention or those prepared according to the present invention can be used ~~in substance~~ neat, in solution or in the form of emulsions and dispersions.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 49, at line 14, as shown below:*

The organosilicon compounds ~~of the present invention or prepared according to the present invention~~ can be used for many purposes for which the previously known cyclodextrins, cyclodextrin derivatives and organosilicon compounds have likewise been used. The advantage is that the organosilicon compounds ~~according to the present invention or prepared according to the present invention~~ combine the properties of cyclodextrins with those of organosilicon compounds, such as silicones. The organosilicon compounds according to the invention can therefore be used wherever there is a simultaneous requirement for the properties of silicones, for example hydrophobidization, soil repellency, protection, softness, etc., combined with those of cyclodextrins, for example hydrophilicity, guest-host effects, etc.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 49, at line 31, as shown below:*

The organosilicon compounds of the present invention ~~and the organosilicon compounds prepared according to the present invention~~ can be used as a carrier for active components, as an absorbent of odors or odorants, as a textile auxiliary, as a compatibilizer, as an antifoam agent, as an ingredient in cosmetics or shampoos, in paint care, for example for automotive paintwork, to modify hard surfaces and as a constituent or additive in self-curing filling and sealing materials.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 50, at line 10, as shown below:*

The present invention further provides a process for treating organic fibers, which process is characterized in that organosilicon compounds of the present invention ~~or organosilicon compounds prepared according to the present invention~~ are applied to the fibers or fabrics to be treated.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 50, at line 17, as shown below:*

This can be accomplished by spraying, for example, but is preferably done by pad-mangle application from aqueous systems. To this end, an emulsion of the cyclodextrinyl-containing organosilicon compound of the present invention ~~or prepared according to the present invention~~ is applied to a textile fabric[[,]] such as wovens, formed-loop knits or nonwovens, or to a fiber tow. ~~By spraying this~~ Spraying can be ~~done~~ performed using a spray head, a spray beam or a plate sprayer, for example a Weko machine, which is well-known in the textile industry.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 50, at line 36, as shown below:*

When the ~~present invention's~~ introduction of cyclodextrinyl-containing organosilicon compounds to the textile is intended to achieve permanent application of fragrance chemicals, the loading of the cyclodextrin with the fragrance chemical can (as illustrated in the operative examples which follow) be carried out in the course of the ~~present invention's~~ process for preparing the cyclodextrinyl-containing organosilicon compounds. The cellulosic substrate materials finished according to the present invention advantageously have a pleasant textile hand and are capable of storing perfumes and fragrance chemicals for a prolonged period and of releasing these in a gradual and controlled fashion only after the action of body heat and moisture. When unloaded cyclodextrins are applied and/or after the fragrance chemicals have been released, thus finished materials are capable of absorbing odors and thus of producing a freshness effect. Instead of ~~fragrance~~ fragrance chemicals it is of course also possible to incorporate other active-component chemicals, such as insecticidal, herbicidal, medically or biologically active agents for example, as guest molecules in the cyclodextrins in a known manner.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 51, at line 22, as shown below:*

The present invention's process for treating organic fibers has the advantage that the organic fibers treated by the organosilicon compounds of the present invention ~~or prepared according~~



~~to the present invention have a pleasant softness, and have the further advantage that they can be applied directly in an aqueous medium, for example from an emulsion.~~

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 51, at line 28, as shown below:*

~~The organosilicon compounds of the present invention and the organosilicon compounds prepared according to the present invention further have the advantage that they can be applied directly in an aqueous medium, for example from an emulsion.~~

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 52, at line 3, as shown below:*

The present invention further provides crosslinkable compositions ~~compositions~~ based on organosilicon compounds comprising

- (A) organopolysiloxanes having two or more hydrolyzable or condensation-capable moieties selected from organyloxy groups and hydroxyl radicals,
- (B) a cyclodextrinyl-containing organosilicon compound having two or more hydrolyzable or condensation-capable moieties selected from organyloxy groups and hydroxyl radicals, and/or their partial hydrolyzates or their partial condensates, if appropriate
- (C) a crosslinker selected from organopolysiloxanes having two or more Si-attached hydrogen atoms and amino-containing organosilicon compounds having two or more hydrolyzable or condensation-capable moieties selected from organyloxy groups and hydroxyl radicals and if appropriate
- (D) a condensation catalyst.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 54, at line 11, as shown below:*

The average value of  $f'$  in the formula (I') is preferably such that the organopolysiloxane of the formula (I') has a viscosity of 100 to ~~100-000~~ 100,000 mm<sup>2</sup>/s and more preferably of 2000 to ~~50-000~~ 50,000 mm<sup>2</sup>/s, each measured at a temperature of 25°C.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 59, at line 14, as shown below:*

The organosilicon compounds (B) used according to the present invention preferably have an average molecular weight  $M_w$  of at least 1000 g/mol and more preferably in the range from 2000 to ~~50 000~~ 50,000 g/mol.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 59, at line 19, as shown below:*

Component (B) used according to the present invention is preferably liquid at room temperature, i.e., at 20°C. When component (B) is a siloxane, a 20°C viscosity of 100 to 10,000 mm<sup>2</sup>/s is preferred, more preferably in the range from 200 to 4000 mm<sup>2</sup>/s.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 59, at line 23, as shown below:*

~~Component (B) used according to the present invention has in the case of siloxanes a 20°C viscosity of preferably 100 to 10 000 mm<sup>2</sup>/s and more preferably in the range from 200 to 4000 mm<sup>2</sup>/s.~~

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 61, at line 9, as shown below:*

~~As such~~ Examples of crosslinkers include ~~there may serve in known manner~~ dialkoxyminosilanes, trialkoxyminosilanes and their partial hydrolyzates, emulsions of organopolysiloxane with Si-attached hydrogen or ~~[[its]]~~ their equilibrates.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 62, at line 5, as shown below:*

The compositions of the present invention can be produced by mixing all constituents of the particular composition ~~in substance~~ neat or in emulsion form, preferably in emulsion form, with each other in any desired order. This mixing can take place at room temperature and the pressure of the ambient atmosphere, i.e., about 900 to 1100 hPa. If desired, ~~this~~ mixing can also be done at higher temperatures, for example at temperatures in the range from 35 to 90°C.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 62, at line 15, as shown below:*

The crosslinkable compositions of the present invention have the ~~advantage~~ advantages that they are simple to produce, and that they are easily handlable and are stable in storage at room temperature, in emulsion form in particular.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 62, at line 18, as shown below:*

~~The crosslinkable compositions of the present invention have the advantage that they are easily handlable and are stable in storage at room temperature in emulsion form in particular.~~

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 65, at line 28, as shown below:*

100 g of an aminoalkyl-functionalized trimethylsilyl-terminated silicone oil ~~of the hereinbelow more particularly identified variety~~ below are placed as an initial charge in a glass beaker. An Ultra-Turrax (Janke & Kunnel, IKA Labortechnik Ultra-Turrax T 50, 1100 W, 10 000 rpm) is used to disperse the ~~Table 1 amount of~~ cyclodextrin, dissolved in 1.2 times the amount of water in each case, in the initial charge and ~~shall give~~ agitates the reaction mixture ~~a thorough working through~~ thoroughly for 90 to 120 minutes. In the process, the temperature rises to about 50 to 80°C, depending on the viscosity of the silicone oil used. The remaining residual water is distilled off to leave cyclodextrinyl-containing silicone oils from which no cyclodextrin whatsoever is observed to floc or precipitate out for months. The silicone oils are identified in Table 1.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 67, at line 5, as shown below:*

100 g of a trimethylsilyl-terminated silicone oil ~~of the hereinbelow more particularly identified variety~~ are placed as an initial charge in a glass beaker. The silicone oils are identified in Table 2. An acentric dissolver system (Molteni, Labmax, 6000 rpm) is used in Examples 2b-e to disperse in the initial charge the amount of auxiliary base which is equivalent to the number of acidic hydrogen groups of the silicone oil used, for 5 minutes. Thereafter, the Table 2 amount of cyclodextrin, dissolved in 1.2 times the amount of water in each case, is added and worked in for 90 to 120 minutes. The remaining residual water is distilled off to leave

cyclodextrinyl-containing silicone oils from which no cyclodextrin whatsoever is observed to floc or precipitate out for months.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 75, at line 30, as shown below:*

a) 20 g of the above-prepared component B1 and 20 g of a 50% emulsion of an SiOH-terminated dimethylpolysiloxane of oil viscosity ~~100-000~~ 100,000 mm<sup>2</sup>/s, formed by emulsion polymerization, were dissolved in 1 l of distilled water and 2 g of aminopropyltriethoxysilane crosslinker were added. This liquor was used to drench 1 kg of polyester fiberfill (Trevira® type 292, 6.7 dtex, 60 mm staple length from Trevira AG, Germany) before specific squeezing off to a wet pickup of 100%. The silicone add-on was thus about 0.19% (amount of crosslinkable composition). The fiberfill fibers were dried and cured for 5 minutes at 150°C and subsequently for 5 minutes at 190°C. This produced a soft, springily elastic fiberfill fiber which may for example have fragrance material applied to it and has odor-binding properties.

*Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 76, at line 29, as shown below:*

60 g of an amino-functional softener consisting of an emulsion comprising 35% of a reactive, i.e., Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>OH-terminated, amine oil of viscosity 1000 mm<sup>2</sup>/s and amine number 0.3 (commercially available at Wacker-Chemie GmbH, D-Munich under the designation of Finish CT 78 E) and also 20 parts of component B2 were diluted with deionized water to 500 ml. 2 g of trimethoxyaminoethylaminopropylsilane crosslinker (commercially available at Wacker-Chemie GmbH, D-Munich under the designation of "Silan GF 91") were added. The aqueous mixture was admixed with 4 g of perfume oil (commercially available from Cosnaderm ~~Cosmaderm~~; Germany under the designation of Fragrance Lavender-Y) by stirring. The water-insoluble perfume oil disappears from the liquor since it becomes entrapped in the cyclodextrin residue. The liquor was sprayed onto a fiberfill web with a wet pickup of 10%, corresponding to a silicone add-on of 0.45%. The web was subsequently dried at 130°C for 30 minutes.